NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

Among the new publications claiming a more particular attention for its ability and usefulness, we must conspicuously place the following:

" Progress of the United States in population and wealth in fifty years, as exhibited by the de- trouble what was not worth recollecting? cennial census. By George Tucker, Professor The business, then, of him who composes history press of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine. Philadel-

We have here the scattered, unreasoned facts, site side, still more fatally. which our periodic enumerations of our people and of their employments present, reduced to order, to an abridgment capable of teaching any history, exsystem, and the main results to which they can con- cept the finely-conceived performances of Goldduct one skilfully deduced. Without such a book, smith, who may be said to be the only abbreviator our census of every period is a mere chaos, not of that ever had the genius to see how alone works of thing are found, but nothing in its final form. Here his method, his Roman History is the best example. we have, in a tangible shape, not institutions, but In that, he attempts not to play the annalist and those things of which institutions are but the in- give a regular narrative; but seizes, instead, the struments. Here one may see law, peace, intelli-gence, morality, industry, reduced regularly enough liveliest manner; and thus carries forward the whole to arithmetic, and Government and legislation brought Roman story by a series of brilliant pictures, tha down to a diagram.

Besides the solution of many of those problems in mere wealth and numbers which all would of Chronology, or Le Sage's (really Las Cases's) Atlas course expect from such an inquiry, Prof. Tucker or "L'art de vérifier les dates," by heart, and call questions, as to which conclusions more or less po-sitive could be arrived at, by an analysis of the out the different formations, find that this is primiemigration, and some of its physical and economical knowing all the while nothing of mineralogy, che surveying all the great elements of our prosperity, such substances are found in certain places, when resources, public and private—to demonstrate the the substances are ! amplitude, the exuberance of the means which the An utter perversion is this system of getting the smallest patience.

mental disease among the negro race in cold climates, as so curiously deduced from the census tables by Mr. Tucker in former publications to which we have adverted, we find that, after all, he has not been answered: there is a general fact, which the allegation of errors in particular returns cannot overthrow. If his tables on pages 77, 78, 79 of the comparative numbers of the insane, white and black, in the different States, be examined, it will be seen that there is a uniformity in the results not to be accounted for by casual negligence. Grant even what is most probable, that in the slave States the number of insane blacks exhibited is much below the truth, and that it may even approach to equality with the cases of such disease among the other race-still, how are you to explain away, not omission, but positive data of an opposite character, displaying a vastly increased proportion of insanity among the blacks of all the free States, and this in a nearly regular ratio as you go North? Observe the facts: In Maine, the census shows I black in 14 to be insane : in New Hampshire, 1 in 28; in Vermont, 1 in 56; in Massachusetts, 1 in 43; in Rhode Island, 1 in 249; in Connecticut, 1 in 184; in New York, 1 in 257: in New Jersey, 1 in 297; in Pennsylvania, 1 in 256; in Delaware, 1 in 697; in Maryland, 1 still smaller proportion in the far Southern States. Then, travelling back by the West, Tennessee, 1 in 1,240; Kentucky, 1 in 1,053; Missouri, 1 in 879; Ohio, 1 in 105; Indiana, 1 in 95; Iffinois, 1 in 49; Michigan, 1 in 27; Wisconsin, 1 in 65; Iowa, 1 in 47. Now, there is here too much and too wide under-statement as to the South; but an over-statement every where else admits no explanation.

"Elements of Universal History, on a new and systematic plan; from the earliest times to the 'Treaty of Vienna. To which is added, a summary of the leading events since that period. By H.
WHITE, B. A. Trin. Coll. Cambridge. With additions by John S. Hart, A. M., Principal of the ditions by John S. Hart, A. M., Principal of the Philadelphia High School, &c. &c. Philadelphia, afford a little fun, to relieve the tedium of a whole winter's stupidity.—Cleveland Herald. A good book, so far as a book can be good which

to the purpose for which they are chiefly used, and out the writ against the Senator-Mr. Alexander Davidson, capable of but a limited utility even as to that parti-cular use in knowledge for which alone they are fit. of one of the most voluminous faragos ever written. This is like those rhetoricians who have declaimed or the treatise of Albertus the Great (who won that title by his writings on Mechanics and Physics, Various propositions were then made for the disposition of and who left behind him a deal of stuff about Astro- the case, one of which was that it should be laid over for the we not liken it to the wise Solomon, who solemnly concludes (and it may be true in a religious sense) that knowledge and every thing else of human is nouncement from the President of the Senate that he had re too, have preferred to be a fool?

ter than the Iliad, and the history of Tom Thumb of the Senate's officers, and there destroyed. quite another thing to those of Thucydides or Livy. Perhaps, after all, the best way, the only sure way of rightly abridging, is that which the reader of privilege. should learn to do, where the author has not; we mean the art of skipping in a book whatever he who peruseth it hath no need to follow out-what the writer should have left out, or what others had said as well before him, or what the particular reader or every body or not the author himself knows. By this art most books, and especially most modern

ones, may be made to shrink amazingly. With all this, Montaigne is certainly (as is his practice) wise, when he says, " Tout abrege sur un define their rights and assert their dignity as well in my ab-That before us does not exactly come within this judgment; for it is not the abridgment of any particular book. But it is none the less (as it seems to us) a compend for teaching what cannot be taught by compend.

History, in a word, is a thing not really to be learnt, except by those minuter particulars which compends like this exclude. Besides that an action, however important, instructs us hardly at all, unless we know it with a distinct circumstantiality, it affects us not, and therefore will not be remembered—the proper and natural fate of useless things coldly got by rote.

We study history for its examples. Is it any such to us to know that Hercules was very strong and performed twelve celebrated labors? Give us the state of the contempt to bottom, as a good citizen, to do all in my power to shorten the investigation. You will have the contempt of the House of Representatives, as expressed in their recorded resolutions, and will have enough to do with the remaining questions of alleged contempt to loccupy your leisure hours, and afford agreeable evening entertainment.

In conclusion, I most respectfully assure the Senate that at Fort Stoddard, about forty-five miles above that city, about two e'clock on the same morning, as the steamboat Red Rover, from Weard trip to Columbus, and performed twelve celebrated labors? Give us

and performed twelve celebrated labors? Give us a living image of the hero, his times and actions, or we receive of him only a barren idea. You tell us that Enaminondus, who suddenly raised Thebes (till then obscure) into the leading State of Greece, was very wise, brave, and patriouc, and (therefore)

nea and Leuctra, perishing in the midst of victory; and that Thebes, without him, relapsed into her ori-ginal insignificance. Well, this (nearly the amount of what compends say) gives us really an admirable notion of one of the most incomparable men that ever lived! Or take any other shining period of human affairs, and tell it to us without the details the free States, and ten from the slaveholding States. that give it life, express its individuality, lend a true instruction to its facts through their causes and motives, and what will it all be but acquiring at mucl

of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy in ry is to give all the facts essential to each event it-the University of Virginia," &c. New York, self remarkable. More than this encumbers the parrative, and renders it difficult to trace through it phia, Cary & Hart. Washington, Franck Taylor. the efficient facts; less thant his fails, on the oppo-

void, but of confusion, where the elements of every his sort could be made to serve their purpose. Of stamp themselves for ever on the mind.

As well, we have always thought, get Blair' has not failed to investigate many other important that history, as expect to get it in this way. As census. Among these are, the probabilities of life tive, that secondary, &c., and study the catalogue of in this country, the proportion between the sexes, mineral and fossil substances which each affords, effects, the diversities between the two races of our mistry, or comparative anatomy, and then call yourpopulation, the progress of slavery and the proba-bilities of its extinguishment, the advances of pro-you know any the more for having learnt that such ductive industry. Nor has he neglected, while thus and such events have occurred, or that such and and presenting whatever it has accomplished-its you neither comprehend the events nor know what

States possess for paying their debts; so that he history or any thing else without a knowledge has, in a manner particularly decisive, taken away of its details—the whole without its parts. There the only excuse for the shameful doctrine of repu- can be, by such means, no distinct idea, no useful knowledge diation to which men could any where listen with But since it is of history more especially that we are speaking let us add that compends have but one value, one application Recurring to the subject of the frequency of not to teach those who are ignorant of particulars—that of course they cannot do-but to refresh and systematize the refrom Maine, two from Virginia, one from Georgia, collection of those who have already made themselves familiar with the details. In the existing practice of education, the process is precisely the reverse.

We may be asked whether, then, large histories are to used in schools, voluminous as they are?

The answer is, first, a sort of personal one : you can teach nothing, except for mere examination days, in the manner you tory that is feasible, better let it alone, and teach something else that you can teach.

But, secondly, if you will teach Herodotus, Thucydides, and Plutarch, in Greek history, Livy and Tacitus in Roman, you sentatives, we find that, upon the same principle will impart to your pupils a great fund of real historical knowledge; and if you have not room to manage modern times i he same way, you will at least have put them in a condition to follow up and complete the study in the years of leisure that must add that modern history, wide and complex as it is, is scarcely to be adequately managed in school. It is fit for colleges only, perhaps.

Whether we be right or wrong, two things must be confe

ed: that, for the young, history is a study of almost unrivalled importance; and that our young folks of either sex are in 1,005; in Virginia, 1 in 1,289; and so on, to a deplorably ignorant of it. These two facts alone abundantly betoken the necessity of an entire change of method.

A STATE SENATE IN TROUBLE.

DIGNITARIES ARRESTED .- The Senate of Michigan have 47. Now, there is here too much and too wide the piper. It appears that Judge Wilkins, of the United consistency for error. How comes such a uni-The Senate were so indignant at the arrest of a member of their honorable body, that the arrest of the Judge, Marshal, and Clerk of the United States Court was at once ordered, for a breach of privilege. The arrests were made by the Sergeant-at-arms; and Judge W., when arraigned, refused to respond, except to deny the jurisdiction of the Senate. This non-plussed the Senate for a time, but it was finally decided to make the whole matter the special order of the day. Pre-

There was more fun in this matter than would appear from belongs to a bad class, of mistaken design, ill-applied the paragraph given in the Herald. The lawyer who sued "A big book," saith Pliny, "is a great evil;" ate is one of the richest things we have read in a long while. that severe sentence itself forming, meanwhile, part But, before coming to that, we must dispose of the Judge and his subordinates.

On the 13th the Senate were in session for the trial of the against Eloquence; or like the philosophers that four offenders, and some preliminary proceedings were had, have written against the Love of Fame and set their to the legality of which the counsel for the prisoners objected, names to the work; or it is like Epimenides of and the Attorney General, acting as counsel for the Senate, Crete's leaving behind him a distich in which he agreed that the objection was well taken; whereupon it was pronounceth that no Cretan can tell the truth; or like Lord Byron's asserting that every poet is a liar; withdraw from the case, and the Senate proceeded to deal with

logy) on "the Vanity of the Sciences." Nay, may action of the next Senate; but this was thought a little too bad, and the mover did not press it.

The discussion was interrupted, or rather varied, by an but "vanity and vexation of spirit?" Would he, ceived a communication from Mr. Davidson, who had grown tired of the joke and set out for home. The Senators were But, as for books, though to measure their worth indignant, and various propositions were offered as to the treatby their shortness may be a very convenient me- ment of the paper; one was for having it laid on the table thod, it can hardly be a very sure one; since, upon another for returning it to the writer, (if they could find him, that plan, the ballads of Goody Two-Shoes are bet- and another for having it solemnly conveyed to the fire by one

> Finally, the Marshal and Clerk were ordered to be dis charged, and the Senate resolved to try the Judge for a breach

Mr. Davidson's communication to the Senate is long and austic. It sets out with informing the honorable body that he has business to attend to elsewhere, and cannot therefor indulge the Senate by waiting on them any longer; then protests against their action in arresting him as illegal, unjust and oppressive : castigates their subsequent proceedings with more vigor and effect than reverence; and concludes in this

most unceremonious fashion : "I abandon the field to my competitors. The Senate can the Abolition ticket. bon livre est un sot abrégé." "Every abridgment sence as while I am here. My offence, if any, having been of a book worth reading is a foolish abridgment." sence as while I am here. My offence, if any, having been involuntary, and my interference with the aggrieved Senator's sacred person of a most delicate character, of course you would subject me only to a gentle reprimand. This you may transmit to me through the post office, directed to New York; I will Pennsylvania; and Mr. Joxes of Virginia, the Speaker, did

consider myself reprimanded.
"My absence at this time may facilitate your proceedings, y compend.

And as every day occupied in this trial will cost the State at History, in a word, is a thing not really to be least \$300, I deem it my duty, as a good citizen, to do all in

ed that the writ issued against the Senator was for debt, and that he was not actually arrested, but only notified of the writ by the Marshal, and requested to make some provision for the payment of the money he owed - Count. Advertises

PRANCIS DAVIS, of New London, (Conn.) was run over poor; that he fought and won the battles of Manti- Thursday night, and killed instantly.

THE TEXAS VOTE IN THE SENATE.

VOTES FOR TEXAS .- The final vote in the Senate upon the Texas bill and resolutions was, yeas 27, nays 25. Of the 27 yeas, thirteen were Senators from the free States, and fourteen from the slave States. Of the 25 nays, fifteen were from

The thirteen Senators from the free States who voted for annexation represented a population greater than that represented by the fifteen Se-nators from the free States who voted against

annexation by.

And the ten Senators from the slaveholding States who voted against annexation repres population greater than the fourteen Senators from the slaveholding States who voted for it, by and the twenty-seven Senators who voted for an nexation represented a majority of the whole people of the United States of.....

[N. Y. Mo.

The above, though perhaps the most extravagant is not the first attempt we have seen, on the part of papers advocating the Texan interest, since the final passage of the "Annexation Resolutions," to make it appear that, notwithstanding the closeness of the vote upon them in the Senate, the measure is imnensely popular with the people. In most cases, to such a position, reference is made to the votes Martial arbitrarily revoked, and a man shot who which were recorded against the resolutions by Se- had been only condemned to fifty lashes and a for Mr. Polk, whilst a profound silence is observed affirmatively, equally disregarded the public sentiaffirmatively, equally disregarded the public senti-ment of their several States. We are aware that, hostis humani generis, and so concluded that every in the eyes of our political opponents at least, there is a vast difference between the opposing Senators thus circumstanced; the latter portion being good and consistent Democrats, and the former the reverse. But, having our attention thus drawn to the with a view to ascertain what the "Democracy' would have gained if the principle of requiring the Senate to conform to the popular will, so often looks marvellously like his system of jurisprudence. urged by their leaders and presses when likely to serve their own purposes, had been adopted and carried out in relation to Texas. The result proves assuming their own ground that the vote given at lic opinion) that such a course would inevitably have defeated their favorite measure. We find first, that of Senators representing States a majority of whose people supported Mr. Polk, only siz voted against the annexing resolutions-viz. one one from Indiana, and one from Louisiana; while, on the other hand, of Senators representing States a majority of whose people voted against Mr. Polk, there were seven who sustained the resolu tions-viz. one from Connecticut, two from New York, one from Maryland, one from North Carolina, and two from Ohio.- It will be seen, therepursue. But as people study for the purposes of life, not for school exhibitions only, if this is the best mode of teaching his-members of both parties had strictly represented be able to hang a good deal faster than we. In a the popular opinion in their respective States, they would have rejected the Texas resolutions by a tie vote. And, turning next to the House of Repre the resolutions would there have met a similar fate with a majority of twenty against them; for, of the affirmative vote in that body, it is remarkable that almost the half of it was contributed by ten States which almost always succeed the quitting schools. To be candid, we gave an aggregate majority of eighty-two thousand against Mr. Polk, but a large majority (3-5ths) of marque. whose Representatives nevertheless voted in favor of annexation. But, again, following the plan pur-sued in the statement above copied from the "News," and applying the Democratic theory, not practice test the popularity of "annexation," counting the gress,) the result will exhibit an error in the figures got into a pretty muss, for which the people will have to pay the piper. It appears that Judge Wilkins, of the United States Circuit Court, issued a warrant for the arrest of Senator Williams, which was served by Deputy Marshal Gillet. diated by a large portion of the Northern Democracy, it can in no way be fairly shown that there has yet been any expression of opinion by the American people in favor of "annexation," either

immediately or ultimately.

In conclusion, and in illustration of the forego ing comments, we append the tables on which they are founded, as follows:

Thirteen States which care majorities for Mr. Polle.

States.	White pop- ulation in 1840,	No. of Senators	No. Represen's.	No. of Electors	Majorities for Mr. Polk.	Vote on Texas.			
						Senate.		House.	
						for	ngt	for	agt
Maine		2		9	6,483	1	1	5	0
N. Hampshire.		2	4	6	5,133	9	0		
Pennsylvania	1,676,115	2	24	26	3,194	9	0	0	12
Virginia	740,968	2	15	17	5,898		9	9	4
Georgia	407,695	22222	8	10					
Alabama	335,185	2	7	9	11,469			7	0
Mississippi	179,074	- 2	4	6					
Louisiana	158,457	2	4	6	699		1		0
Indiana				12					
Illinois	472,254	2	7	9	9,333	5	0		
Missouri	323,888	0 0 0	5	7	10,074		0	4	0
Arkansas	77,174	2	1	3	DISTRIBUTE OF STREET	1	0		0
South Carolina.	259,084	2	7	9	Legis	1	0	7	_0
	6.093,066	26	103	120	64 970	20		73	23

States.	White pop- ulation in 1840.	No. of Senators	No. Represen's.	No. of Electors	Maj'y. agrainst Mr. Polk.	Vote on Texa			
						Senate.		House	
						for	agt	for	n
Massachusetts	729,030	2	10	12	25,201		2	2	
Rhode Island	105,587	2	2	4	2,481		2	0	ř.
Vermont	291,218	5	4	6		0	2		13.7
Connecticut		2	4	6	4,934				i.
New York	2,378,890	21 21 21 21	34	36		2	0	22	
New Jersey	351,588	2	5	7	954		2	3	
Delaware	58,561	- 2	1	3			3		
Maryland		02	6	8	3,308		1	5	de.
North Carolina		2	9	11	3,945		1		
Tennessee	640,627	0	11	13			5	6	
Kentucky	590,253	2	10	12			2	.5	
Ohio	1,502,122	2	21	23			0	10	V.
Michigan	211,561	2	3	5	188	0	3	3	
	7 963 880	os	100		99 007	7	10	61	

Mr. Polis obtained the electoral votes of New York and Michigan, on account of the support given in those States

The vote on the Texas question in the House of Repre

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY .- We understand that Captain SANGSTER, who was convicted at the late Criminal Court of

in contact with the Ruby, on her upward trip to Columbus,
Mississippi, striking her a little forward of the starboard wheelhouse, and cutting in as far as the engine. The Ruby sunk
almost immediately, carrying down a large quantity of freight
almost immediately, carrying down a large quantity of freight
to be a sund to have been in a trunk beand over \$10,000 in silver, said to have been in a trunk belonging to the clerk. The Ruby, cargo, &c. are a total loss, being sunk in fifty feet water. Two persons are said to have been drowned, Mr. John Carea Knieht and a negro man.

HANGING MEN AS PIRATES, &c.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen: Allow me to make a few remarks upon a single and rather incidental point, involved in the discussion of our relations with Mexico, in your paper of this date. A paragraph in the letter of Mr. Cushing, which forms a part of that discussion, is as follows:

"Apprehension has been excited by the suggestion that ' Mexico, in case of war against the United States, might sell letters of marque to foreigners, enabling them to cruise against our commercial marine. What foreigners? Englishmen ' French, Spaniards, Portuguese ' If the subjects of any for eign Powers undertake to cruise against us under the Mexican flag, without the permission of their own Government, it will be our right and our duty to treat all such persons as outlaws and pirates; and they cannot do so with permission of their Government, unless that Government itself intends and desires war with the United States. And I am perfectby confident that neither England nor France, nor Spain nor Portugal, intends or desires to make war on us in behalf of Mexico.

When that learned Doctor of Laws, Gen. Andrew in order to sustain and give some color of fairness Jackson, had poor Ambrister's sentence by the Court nators whose States had cast their electoral votes year's hard labor, he pronounced him, in his sentence, an outlaw and "a pirate"-though that pirarespecting those Senators standing in the opposite cy consisted, according to the proofs, in living upon relation, and who, on the same principle, in voting land. Now, whether the good, mild, merciful com-"enemy of the human race" was a sea-robber; or whether he went upon his famous martial law; or subject, curiosity prompted us to look at the facts, for hanging a man were scarce, the best way was to call him pirate, we know not: we only know

The plan of Mr. Cushing is not first by him propounded: it has been of repeated enunciation in Congress, and by the pro-Texas press, towards the close of this discussion. To silence the argument the last Presidential Election is a true index of pub- that, if Mexico could not hurt us by land, she could damage us seriously at sea, by issuing indiscriminate letters of marque, they answered at once, "Then we will hang all the crews as pirates."

In the first place, not to speak as yet of law, they overlooked, in this plan, one fact somewhat notorious—that, proverbially, "eatching comes before hanging;" and, secondly, they omitted to consider that at this humane game of hanging, as at most others, " two can play."

Suppose—as you must suppose—that these cruisers, adopted under the Mexican flag from all nations, capture a great many more of our unarmed merchantmen than our vessels of war can catch of word, when we declare them pirates, they will declare us pirates; and the effect will be neither to mend our cause nor our strength, but only, by rendering the war more inhuman, to make it more fatal to us in lives as well as property.

As to law, however, what is proposed? Is there such a law in existence? None, unless posterior to the last of our own naval wars, when we ourselves commissioned privateers and issued letters of

Is, then, the thing to be by Congress enacted, or by the President to be put in force as martial law, à la Jackson, (for the President is commander-inchief of the army and navy.) or to be executed by that Senators ought in all cases to represent the opinions of the people—if by these methods we judge upon his own deck?

Atrocious as the two latter modes of proceeding whole number of the people as they ought thus to would be, they would be just as legitimate as any have been represented in the Senate, (or in Connot confer admiralty powers upon commanders of of the "News" comparatively but little short of vessels. The prisoners made would have to be 1,870,814 against it! So that, according to our apprehension, even leaving out of the question the sel constituted, in form, that of a nation at war with fact that the Texas issue was disclaimed and repu-

eigner, will receive, when shipped, naturalization papers. How, then, is he to be touched? Has not Mexico a right to naturalize as she pleases, just as much as ourselves? Is she bound by our naturalization zation laws, which do not bind ourselves? We make ex tempore citizens for party purposes: cannot she make them for national? We admit all living in Texas, at a dash; why not she all Europe? In this she has a perfect right to take her own mode and time, if nations have any right at all to adopt as

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The following interesting letter is communicated to us for sublication by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. It

will serve to allay the appreliension which the course of Gen. ALMONTE, the Mexican Minister, has created in some minds without just cause : WASHINGTON, MARCH 10, 1845. DEAR STR: Your inquiry, induced by the approaching departure of General Almontz, as to the probable danger of a the United States, is a very natural one, considering the exaggerated view of the rights of Mexico in the matter, which has been taken by the opponents of the admission of Texas into the Union, and considering also the idea, put forth in the course of the controversy, that England has the right or the disposition to interfere with the question in a form hostile to

into the Union, and considering also the idea, put forth in the course of the controversy, that England has the right or the disposition to interfere with the question in a form hostile to the United States.

With regard to the withdrawal of the present Mexican Minister, that, it seems to me, is by no means so grave a fact as many may imagine. Doubtless Mexico is reluctant to see Texas annexed to the United States, as she has been reluctant to acknowledge the actual independence of Texas itself. And it was quite in the ordinary course of things, that, while the question of annexation was pending, Mexico should manifest her opposition to it by threats of war, in the hope of thus deterring the United States and Texas from exercising their respective rights as independent States in uniting together to become members of the same Confederacy. It was equally supposable that, by way of argument against the admission of Texas into the Union, Mexico should instruct her Minister in this country to demand his passports on the passage of the act of Congress for its admission; that the Minister should make public his instructions to this effect and the belligerent declarations of his Government; and that, on the case occurring, he should prepare to leave the United States and return to Mexico. But from all this to war, or even the danger of war, there are many stages and degrees.

The United States propose to treat with Texas for a certain purpose, on the assumption that the latter is an independent the Power. Has Mexico a right to object? Mexico claims such a right, on the ground that Texas is a revolted department of the characteristic proposed independence, though established de facto, yet that not been acknowledged by her. Now, to the solution of this question of international law, it is immaterial what is the purpose of the proposed compact between the United States and Texas; whether it be a matter of limits, or of commercial privileges, or of defensive alliance, or of complete union. The whole controversy lies in the inquiry whether Texas possesses, the aregards Mexico, a right to treat with us at all for any purpose; or, to state the question more exactly, whether Mexico possesses such rights over Texas, and the negotiation of a treaty between Texas and any third Power constitutes a just to possesses such rights over Texas, and the negotiation of a treaty between Texas and any third Power constitutes a just cause of war between Mexico and such third Power. Now, it is too late for Mexico to pretend at this time to possess any such rights. In the public law of the United States (as well as of England and France) Texas is at this hour an independent Power, just as much as Mexico is; we have long since treated with and otherwise recognised her as such; and it was in that act of ours, recognising the independence of Texas, if any where, that injury was done to the sovereignty of Mexico.

That fact, the recognition of the independence of Texas by us, being assumed, our right to treat with her upon any and all subjects follows as the necessary and inevitable consequence, notwithstanding the continued claim of sovereignty on the part of Mexico.

of Mexico.

If, therefore, Mexico has any cause of quarrel with the United States, it is in the act by which we ascribed and conceded It is idle gasconade to say yes. In our pres has no right to pass. The courts would examine the accused; if they found that they were of a vessel constituted, in form, that of a nation at war with us, and that the men had each upon him the proof that he was a citizen, native or adopted, of Mexico, how could the court sentence him as a pirate?

In a word, such an act of Congress could not, in our own tribunals, subvert all the code of maritime and of national law. No judge could pay the slightest attention to an arbitrary attempt to make murder legal—an attempt, in reality, to render our judges pirates, not the Mexicans, whom we cannot make so at our pleasure.

Nothing is simpler than the whole process on the part of Mexico. Should she disappoint our confidence in her forbearance, she will give the regular commission of a Mexican vessel to any foreign privateer that enters her service. It, its officers, and crew will all be constituted Mexican, and supplied with the proof that they are so. Each sailor, if a foreign papers. How, then, is he to be touched? Has not of Texas twould involve the dismemberment and trends of Texas to be touched? Has not Texas would randout in the first would in valve the dismemberment and tutter and to their respective revolted colonies in American.

The control of the mental and the function of the subject of the modern law of nations, as principle of the modern law of nations, as of those new Republics—and land, France, Spain, and Porty and the constituted Mexican, and supplied with the proof that they are so. Each sailor, if a foreigner, will receive, when shipped, naturalization and papers. How, then, is he to be touched? Has not of Texas they have a supplied the sources of the control of the modern law of the supplier. Without strength and respective revolted colonies in American Republic to their respective revolted colonies in American Republic to their respective revolted colonies in American Republic to their respective revolted colonies in American Potential Potential Potential Potential Potential Potential Potential Pot

own ruin and destruction.

Apprehension has been excited by the suggestion that Mexico, in case of war against the United States, might sell

and the first matter for national? We admit all irring in I Creas, at a dash; why posts had European. I may sell be asserted that irring in I Creas, at a dash; why posts had European. Apprehension has been excited by the suggestion that all this sho has a perfect right to take her own mode and time, if nations have any right at all to adopt as a first of the post of the post

PROM THE NEW TURE EVERTING POST. WAR WITH MEXICO.

Mr. Entron: There can be little doubt that any simply that circumstances have favored me with that will be interesting equally from its exclusiven

co. But from all this to war, or even the danger of war, there are many stages and degrees.

In the first place, the departure of General Almonte does not of itself intercupt even the diplomatic relations of the two Governments. It does not necessarily follow that the Minister of the United States is to leave Mexico. It is no rare thing in a Government which has, or thinks it has, cause of um-

Governments. It does not necessarily follow that the Minister for the United States is to leave Mexico. It is no rare thing in a Government which has, or thinks it has, cause of umbrage against another, to withdraw its Minister from the latter. So that may easily a state of the United States is to leave from Washington, with long with the most of the United States; but no war came of it, and no serious interruption of diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments. The Minister of the United States in the Lafter is an another, to withdraw its Minister from the latter is an independence, making it much mere difficult to recover here the two Governments. The Minister of the United States in the United States; but no war came of it, and no serious interruption of diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments. The Minister of the United States in the United States is many years we continued unrepresented at Buenos Ayrest in the United States. Examples of the Buenos Ayrest in the United States is many years we continued unrepresented at Buenos Ayrest in the United States. Examples of the same sort are numerical in the United States is many years we continued unrepresented at Buenos Ayrest in the United States. Examples of the same sort are numerical in the United States is proposed to the distinct of the United States in the Government of the Mexican Republic shall proceed so far as to tender to the Minister of the United States his passports, or should take any such step as to impose on him the necessity of demanding them and leaving Mexico, and the diplomatic relations of the two Governments shall then suffer an absolute interruption of intervention of interve

co can eventually save herself may be doubted; but that its oc-currence, by some years sooner or later, will altogether depend upon the conduct of Mexico at this emergency, is beyond question. This conviction has settled deep in the minds of many Mexican patriots and statesmen; hence it may be infer-red that some decided measures are in deliberation at this time, with a view to stave off this dreaded contingency. We will ap-pear, then, that Mr. Cushing has egregiously erred teclaring that it is not the true interest of Mexico to declare war with us, as a degree consideration of the subject will likely environus, as a deeper consideration of the subject will likely convince him. Again: which of the two nations is likely to suffer the most from hostilities, Mexico or the United States? The for-mer, that has nothing to lose, save Vera Gruz, which would mer, that has nothing to lose, save vera cruz, which would prove a tomb for its conquerors; or the latter, with her unpro-tected commerce covering every sea, and which must fall a prey to swarming corsairs, that are not to be deterred by mere threats of hanging on the part of our Government alone? The question answers itself. Further, what is to prevent Mexico, if she sees fit to pursue an offensive war, hiring or buying a steam fleet of England or France? She has the money to do steam fleet of England or France. She has the money to it, and she can as easily pass laws to naturalize the sailors other nations to man it. And may it not be asked, to our co sternation, what protection or defence have we to offer to the entry of such a feet into the harbors of New York, of Boston, of Philadelphia, &c. ? Are we, with our naval and army appropriations cut down the other day by an inconsiderate vote of Congress, at all ready either to meet or undertake a war?

C. CUSHING.

ENGINES FOR CHINA.—We learn from the Boston Transcript that the barque Leñox, about to sail from that port for China, will carry out four fire engines for the Chinese Government.

CAPT. SANUEL H. MARSSALL, of the American ship Powhatan, from Liverpool, was drowned in Mobile bay on the hair, from Liverpool, was drowned in Mobile bay on the hair of the Lith. His wife and children were on board the vessel, to which he was proceeding in a schooner. Going to look for the ship he stepped off the gangway. He was a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and a worthy and envernment.